The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $1 00 per year; six months 75 cents.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

CITY ITEMS.

See fourth page for locals.

Rosin is plentiful in market.

For health never sleep in any of the garments you ware during the day.

YOUNG FOOLS.—About twenty young men of this city start out south to morrow as minstrels.

W. P. Canaday, Collector of Customs, has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell U. S. 4 per cent. bonds in this city.

Robt. Bolden, the grandfather of the wife of Rev. W. H. Banks, of this city, died on Thursday last, at Mr. Banks' residence. He was 99 years of age His funeral took place on Friday.

U. S. Deputy Marshal, Lawton, arrived here on Thursday with H. Oglesby, who was convicted of violating the Internal Revenue Law at the last term of the District court. He was out on bail, and when he heard of his conviction took to the woods, but through the efforts of Mr. Lawton, on Tuesday he was captured.

HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT.—From Capt Joseph Price, Harbor Master, we have the following report of the arrival of vessels at this port, &c., for the month of March:

American—Schooners 16, steamers 8; total 24. Tonnage 9,060.

Foreign—Barques 8, barquentines 2; brigs 4, schooners 1; total 15. Tonnage 4,770.

Total arrivals 39. Total tonnage 13,830.

The Pilot's report of sounding at low water is as follows:

Bald Head Channel	10 feet 0 inches.
Western Bar Channel	12 " 00 "
Rip Bar Channel	7 " 06 "

Justice Scott had one Jesse McLean before him on Tuesday the 1st instant, charged with obtaining goods under false pretense, the evidence showed that McLean went to the store of Mr, Moody and gave him an order on the Carolina Central Railway company for his pay for the month of March, and got goods for the amount. Then he went to Capt. Becks and repeated the same, when Capt. Beck presented his claim he was informed that the money had been paid Mr. Moody, whereupon Capt. Beck had McLean arrested, and Justice Scott bound him over in the sum of fifty dollars for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

Capt. John F. Fitzgerald was made Captain of the city police force in 1868, about June, the first and has served continually in that position ever since has never been out of the city but once during that time and only for a day. He never drinks, and is a strict member of the Catholic Church, he has never taken any part in politics, but was and has always been a sincere Union man. Yet this independent Board of Aldermen of ours, who were pledged to run the city out of politics turned Capt. Fitzgerald out and appointed a Democratic politician in his place, and some think that his religion had something to do with his misfortunate also, as there has not been a single Catholic left on the police force.

TAR LAW.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That two hundred and eighty pounds avoirdupois weight shall be a barrel of tar.

Sec. 2. That hereafter tar shall be sold by weight, at the rate of two hundred and eighty pounds to the barrel, under the same rules that apply to turpentine as to excess of weight.

Sec. 3 That if any person shall sell or buy tar in any other manner than by weight, such person so offending shall pay five dollars to any person informing, to be reserved to the use of the person informing, before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction of the place and contract, upon written information supported by affidavit: *Provided*, it shall not apply where tar is sold in less quantity than one barrel.

Sec. 4. That all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification,

Ratified seventh day of March, A. D., 1879.

The Wilmington steam fire engine company No. 1, have received a new uniform.

Mr. James M. Brown of this city belongs to the Bartley Cambell H. M. S. Pinafore troupe.

DIED.—Edgar Miller, a highly respected colored man, died at his residence on Tuesday morning last.

The proceedings of the Board of Aldermen show the re-election of Harry Brock as Chief of Police for the next ensuing year.

Mr. Teel, of the firm of Henning & Teel, left here on Monday last to enter in the hardware business in some western city.

If Republicans desire a Radical Democratic city government, they should continue to vote for Independent Democratic candidate, for Aldermen.

FIRE.—On Thursday morning at 3 o'clock, the kitchen on the premises occupied by F. Mayer, Esq, corner of 2d and Nun streets, was destroyed by fire.

DIED.—Mr. Robert Hewitt of Lockwoods Folly, in Brunswick county, died very suddenly on Monday last, from heart diserse, while on his way to Brunswick court.

PURCELL HOUSE.—The Proprietors are having their house thoroughly overhauled—preparing for summer travel. They offer special inducements to summer boarders.

The corner stone of the Seven Mile new A. M. E. Church (Newbern road) will be laid, April 13th, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop John M. Brown, D.D., and others. The public are invited, R. H. W. Leak, Pastor.

DIED.—Mr. Benj. White, sr., one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died on Friday last, in his 82 year. His funeral will take place from the residence of his son, Mr. Benj. White, jr., on Market between 9th and 10th streets to-day.

A colored military company was organized on Monday night last, the following officers were elected: Abram Jones, Captain; Jack Moore, first Lieutenant; Thos. Spicer, second Lieutenant; James Richardson, third Lieutenant; and Westley Davis Sergeant.

The last paragraph in the decision of the Supreme Court of the state in Brunswick county case certainly decides that the County Canvassers were wrong in throwing out Town Creek, Township. Therefore the Republicans are entitled to the county. The same decision virtually decides that Mr. Jas. E. O'Hara, was entitled to the certificate from the Second District.

TANNERY.—Why some of our wide-awake business men do not start a tannery in Wilmington, we are unable to say. Several of the finest sites for the business, to be found in the state, are within half a mile of this city. The necessary material, such as bark, &c., are easy of access, Thousands of hides are shipped from this port every year to northern cities, when they could be tanned right here, and sold to retail dealers, without the expense of shipping. Such an undertaking would employ many of our friends who are now idle. By all means, some one should start the business.

Hon. J. J. Martin, member of Congress, will please accept our thanks for public documents. We, as well as all of Mr. Martin's many friends in North Carolina, expect to hear a good report from him while he is in Congress. No man stands better at home than honest Joe Martin, and we know that wherever he goes he is able to make his mark. He is a lawyer of abilty, and as a politician and public speaker he is to be feared by his competitors.

SMITHVILLE ITEMS.—Judge McKoy sent a man by the name of Joesph Thompson to jail for thirty days for disturbing the court at Smithville, on Monday last. Thompson came into the court house drunk and disturbed the court, His Honor ordered him to pay a fine of fifty dollars or go to jail for contempt of court. Thompson pulled a role of money out of his pocket, and said to the Judge that he had the money, but he would see him (the Judge) in h—ll before he should have a cent of it, and when the officers started with Thompson to jail he turned and remarked to the court that he (Thompson) was a good Democrat, but he would see him (Judge McKoy) in h—ll before he would ever vote for him again. That same afternoon Judge McKoy let Thompson out of jail, out of respect for Thompson's father and family. So we suppose he will vote for the Judge again.

William Phinny Jr., has fled the city.

The Carolina Central Railway Co. have been recently extending and improving their wharf property.

Capt. Thomas J. Southerland is having very extensive repairs put on his livery stable, on Second street.

The city of Wilmington, the Rip Van Winkle of the world, has not yet woke up, when she does we shall have a sound railroad.

Justice Gardener, one of the very best equitable lawyers in the city, can always be found at his office opposite the court house.

We have received a copy of the laws concerning the Board of Health of this state, from the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Wood, of this city.

RECORD OF THE WEATHER FOR THE PAST WEEK.—Monday it rained and was cool, Tuesday and Wednesday it was fair and pleasant, Thursday, Friday and Saturday it was fair and cool with some wind.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—Some one set fire to the wood house of Maj. T. H. McKoy on Friday morning last, one end of a rope around the neck, the other end attached to a lamp post, would stop all such violations of the law.

Jno. Davis and Hill James were tried the past week at Smithville for the murder of one Henry McDuffy, in Brunswick county some months ago. Hill James was acquitted, and John Davis was convicted of murder, and sentenced by the court to be hung on the 11th day of July next. Mr. E. Legg, the *Star* correspondent at Smithville, says in a communication to that paper that, "in the case of John Davis and Hill James, for the murder of Henry McDuffy, great interest was manifested by the people, and, while the main fact of the killing was not denied, the particulars of the tragedy, as detailed by witnesses, was of a mixed nature, to say the least, and, in one instance, not of a character to impress the public with the griefs of widowhood. Hill was acquitted, and put upon the stand, and more fully detailed the circumstances of the crime, the result being the conviction of Davis, notwithstanding he was ably and zealously defended by Messrs. Bellamy and Watts, who were assigned as counsel for the prisoners.

To-day the court house was crowded with people to hear the sentence of John Davis. At 11 o'clock, his Honor called up the prisoner and in a most eloquent and feeling manner, addressed him for nearly an hour. The remarks were of such a nature that tears came unbidden to the eyes of the strong and stalwart, some leaving the court room in order that their weakness—if you could so term it—of nature should not be witnessed by their fellowman. Never did man discharge a duty of so unpleasant a nature with so much feeling. At one time the Judge was compelled to stop, and so intense was the feeling on the part of the audience that you could almost have heard a pin drop, when the words came, 'John Davis, I sentence you to be hanged on the 11th day of July, 1879, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, by the neck, until you are dead! dead! dead!' the feeling became intense."

GRANT'S CABINET.—Of the several members of President Grant's last cabinet five of them are occupying high positions at this time. Don Cameron, his Secretary of War, Zach Chandler, his Secretary of the Interior, are now Senators; Geo. M. Robinson, his Secretary of the Navy, is a member of the House of Representatives of Congress; Tyner, his Postmaster General is now First Assistant Postmaster General, and Mr. Morrill, his Secretary of Treasury, is now Collector of Customs in Maine.

The other three have been tendered important places, Mr. Hamilton Fish was offered the mission to St. James, and refused it; Mr. Taft will be nominated by the Republicans of Ohio for Governor; Mr. Pierrepont has refused several places of impartance. So the above shows that the counsellers of Grant stand high in the estimation of President Hayes, and also with the people.

The Democratic public printer in the state of Indiana, stole, by swearing to false bills, $120,000 from the state and these bills were paid by a Democratic Treasurer, and a Democratic court has allowed a *nol pros* by a Democratic Solicitor.

Senator Vance offered a bill in the Senate on Monday last, appropriating a suitable amount to purchase a building in the city of Newbern, for the use of the Postoffice, Custom House, and United States District Court.

Business is dull in the city.

U. S. District Court convenes in this city in May.

March went out like a lion on Monday last, certain.

Col. O. H. Blocker's address is Park Avenue Hotel New York city.

The lawyers are nearly all absent attending courts in different counties.

Mr. Frank H. Darby, city attorney has been quite sick, but is now better.

Two or three men were badly injured some day ago at Rocky Point rock quarry.

John Merrick was very seriously injured on Tuesday last by a kicking horse.

The Ladies Benevolent Society of this city, held a meeting at their hall on Tuesday last.

Messrs. Colville & Hill are running the lumber factory at Abbottsburg very successfully, so we learn.

Col. J. G. Burr has been at Raleigh, the past week, attending a meeting of the Directors of the Insane Asylum.

Werner & Prempert have the very best and polite workmen in their barber shop, that can be obtained in the state.

If you want a good durable cooking stove, you should certainly give Parker & Taylor a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Hon. A. S. Seymour will hold court at Goldsboro. and Hon. A. A. McKoy at Elizabeth town, next week; commenceing to-morrow.

Gen. J. A. Garfield delivered one of the best speeches in Congress, on the 29th of March passed, that has been made for many years.

If the many men who are loafing around the street corners, complaining of the hard times, would go to work, the times would get better.

The Confederate Memorial Day, we understand, will come off this year on the 9th of May, owing to the fact that the 10th comes on Saturday,

Gen. Jos. C. Abbott arrived at home on Monday last, after an absence north of two months, on business. He is in splendid health, we are glad to inform our readers.

To persons who wish to build or repair houses, now is the time, labor and material is very cheap. You can build 50 per cent cheaper now than two months hence.

The body of Richard Crawford, colored, who was drowned near Market dock, on Saturday night, the 24th of March, was recovered on Monday last, at Point Peter.

A block of ice fell from the elevator at Mr. J. E. Lippitt's ice house, on Tuesday last, and badly wounded one of the workmen. Such carelessness should not be allowed.

A fire broke out in the woods near Farmer's Turnout, on the W. C. & A. R. R., in Brunswick county on last Tuesday, and destroyed the fences around several plantations.

Not a Republican on the present police force, notwithstanding the many, very many pledges certain gentlemen made for the sake of being elected to their present positions.

David M. Dart, one of the very best looking men in the city, is still ready to do any amount of plumbing and gas fitting in the very shortest notice. He Darts right often, and cheap for cash.

Mr. B. D. Morrill has removed to the basement of the old *Journal* building, where he is prepared to serve his old customers, and he is not very particular about their age either—so they have the money.

We understand that some of the Magistrates are in the habit of paying runners a dollar for each case brought them. This is a matter that we call the attention of His Hon. Judge O. P. Meares of the Criminal Court to.

Mr. James Walker is in no danger, we assure our Morganton friends. He is very fast recovering, and is not near so thin as when he arrived; the Cobb Brothers at the Purcell House are putting him in order for the summer work!

In consequence of an order from the Postoffice Department, relating to route agents, for the purpose of reducing the expenses of the Department, John H. Whiteman drew one of the unlucky numbers, and has been dismissed; not on account of any fault of his. Col. Brink informs us that Whiteman made a very excellent agent.

Dallas Chesnut a Republican who has been mail agent on the river between Wilmington and Fayettevilie for the past six years, and a man who has uniformally done his duty, a man of the very best character, and a man of intelligence, has been removed from that position, and Capt. A. H. Worth a Democrat—has been appointed. Why we cannot tell. We will have more to say about this matter.

Cotton is now bringing much better prices than it did the first of the season.

An important railroad consultation was held at Raleigh on last Monday, by the officers of the different roads in the state.

Speaker Randall will announce the standing committees on Monday or Tuesday of the coming week, so the telegrams informs us.

Senator elect D. T. Corbin, of South Carolina, who was refused his seat for one Hamburg Butler, has been nominated by the President as Chief Justice of Utah Territory.

Old Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has been entirely and honorably acquitted of the charge of one Mrs. Olliver, had brought against him. All of his many friends will rejoice at the verdict of the jury.

Gov. Jarvis has appointed Dr. H. G. Flanner, of this city, Chief of Artillery of the state with rank of Colonel. A better appointment could not have been made. Col. Flanner is one of the few men in this state who has military titles who won them on the field of battl, and not in a bombproof.

The Okolona (Miss.) *Southern States* is a Democratic journal that, regardless of policy, speaks Democratic sentiments as meant and understood by the south In its issue of March 26, it thus refers to the Democratic victory in assuming control of the United States Senate, and pays a tribute to the head of the Democratic party. The article can be understood without explanatory notes:

O, how fit—how passing fit it was that the Radical party should breathe a final hiss at our Confederate President as its dying carcass was borne from the Senate Chamber of the States Union!

Hating all that is good and pure, and grand, and true, it was peculiarly proper that it should hate Jefferson Davis with a deathless hate.

Its history was one long lie and crime.

It flung our country into war;

It murdered three hundred thousand gallant southrons, like the common cut-throat that it was;

It gave our homes to the torch, like the common incendiary that it was;

It plundered our pockets and coffers, like the common thief that it was.

It sent its jail birds to lord over us, and imprisoned the purest patriots of the north, like the common tyrant that it was;

It corrupted a whole generation, like the common pimp that it was;

Finally, with bloody hands and pockets bulging with stolen moneys, it fell before the wrath of an indignant and outraged peoplehood.

But its malignant spirit was strong in death, and while the rattle was sounding in its slimy throat it managed to utter a farewell hiss at our illustrious chieftain.

Let this fact be forgetless.

It contributes one more shining leaf to the splendid laurel crown of glory that circles the brow of our grand old Confederate President. It intensifies the immortal love and honor for our second Washington!

Diocese of North Carolina—Bishop Atkinsons Appointments.

Wednesday,	March 19	P M	}
Thursday,	March 20,	A M	} Clinton
Friday.	March 21		Faison's
Sunday,	March 23	4th Sunday in Lent	Goldsboro
Monday,	March 24	P M	Wilson
Tuesday,	March 25	P M	Rocky Point
Wednesday,	March 26	P M	Enfield
Friday,	March 28		Ringwood
Sunday,	March 30	5th Sunday in Lent	Scotland Neck
Tuesday	April 1		Hamilton
Wednesday,	April 2		Williamston
Thursday,	April 3		Jamesville
Friday,	April 4		Plymouth
Saturday,	April 5	St Luke's	Washington county
Sunday,	April 6	Palm Sunday,	St David's
Tuesday,	April 8		Hertford
Wednesday,	April 9	Woodville,	Perquimans co
Thurday,	April 10	A M	Camden C H
Do	do	P M	Davis' Chap. Pasquotank
Good Friday,	April 11		Elizabeth City
Easter Day,	April 13		Edenton
Tuesday,	April 15	St Peter's Chapel	Gates county
Wednesday,	April 16		Gatesville
Thursday,	April 17		Winton
Friday.	April 18		Murfreesboro
Sunday,	April 20	1st Sunday after Easter	Woodville, Bertie co
Tuesday,	April 22		Windsor
Thursday,	April 24		Jackson
Friday,	April 25	P M	}
Saturday,	April 26	A M	} Halifax
Sunday,	April 27	2u Sun. after Easter	Weldon

Cantributions made at each place for Diocesan Missions.

NEW ADVISEMENTS.

A SURE CURE FOR PILES.

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of twenty-five and thirty years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless, relief and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts and nothing else.

☞"I consulted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati Indianapolis and this city, and spent hundreds of dollars, and found no relief until I obtained a box of Dr. William's Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it has cured me completely."

JOSEPH M. RYDER, Cleaveland, O.

"Has done me more good than all the medicine I ever tried, and I have spent more than $100 with doctors, besides medicines I am sure cost me more than $40."

DAVID SPARLING, Ingraham, Ill.

"Have suffered twenty years with itching and ulcerated piles, having used every remedy that came to my notice without benefit, until I used Indian Ointment and received immediate relief.

JAMES CARROLL, (an old miner), Tecoma, Nevada.

☞No Pile Remedy ever gained such rapid favor and extensive sale. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. For sale by T. S. BURBANK.

March 23—1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

XMAS 1878 XMAS

Let the Good Citizens of Wilmington pause and think.

THE POPULAR GROCERY HOUSE

OF

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY.

5 7 AND 8 NORTH FRONT ST.

HAVE ON HAND OVER

2 Tons Candy 2

EVERY GRADE

1 One Ton Nuts

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Crown, Dehosa, London, Layers, Loose, Muscatel and Seedless Raisins in any quantity.

New Citron, New Turkish Prunes, New Crop Currents.

Gordon & Dilworth's Shaker and Ginger Preserves, Marmalades, Fruits, Jellies &c., &,, &.

English, German and American Cheese.

Pure Old Brandies, Wines and Cordials, Scotch and American Whiskeys, for Egg Nog.

English and American Crackers of every kind.

Apples, Oranges and Lemons in sufficient quantity to furnish every one.

Our Three Dollar Brand "B" Select Whiskey has improved by age.

Our Four Dollar Brand Summerdean Whiskey has no equal in the city. Our Old Rye and Baker Whiskeys are equal to any in America.

Our Goods have been selected with great care especially for the

HOLIDAYS.

Remember the best.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

you can give the poor is a choice lot of

Family Supplies.

Call on us and we promise to give the

BEST AND FRESHEST GOODS.

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY,

5, 7 AND 8 NORTH FRONT STREET.

december 22 | tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1879.

After July 1st next, it will be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to carry a pistol, a bowie knife, a loaded cane, or brass knuckles on one's person.

There seems to be nothing done by the Republicans which satisfies the fastidious and delicate tastes of the Bourbon newspapers. The negroes of their own accord in quite large numbers are migrating into the Territories. It is not a Republican measure at all so far as any action has been taken by any Republican organization. The negro has as much right to emigrate as anybody, so far as we know. And yet every little blackguarding sheet in the south is filled with flings at the emigration as a Republican measure. So is the Irish or German immigration to this country just as much a Republican measure. We wish something might be done to satisfy the "best friends" of the negro.

WHO IS IT?

The N. Y. *Times* editorially says:

"The northern Democrats," a southern Senator is credited with saying, "have put us in this hole; we did not seek it; we only cared really for the repeal of the test oath; but the northern Democrats said in caucus that they could not carry Ohio and New York unless the Supervisor law was repealed, and we were forced into this business."

It would be interesting to know who this "southern Senator" is. If true, this little declaration means more than appears on the face of it, and revives some recollecttons of Democratic promises at the breaking out of the late war.

The Pee Dee *Herald* has a bee in its bonnet, and is very much frightened at the apprehended nomination of Gen. Grant. It says that in that case "Holden, Kirk, Settle, Dockery and Joe Boggan" will steal all the ballot boxes without "the fear of God or man," and "take life" and "swear to lies." The *Herald's* terror is so great that it cries out on this wise:

We say that you must begin to clean your armor. You must begin to prepare for a hard and rough political warfare, for the fight will be a desperate one; the enemy will make a final and deadly struggle with us. They will be fighting for bread and meat; they will be fighting for public plunder; and their line will be solid. It will be hard to break, but with true hearts and undivided efforts the right will conquer.

THE GOVERNMENT THREATENED.

The great debate now going on in Congress is awakening the most serious attention in the public mind. The Democrats, now having slight majorities in both Houses insist on affixing to the regular appropriation bills certain general legislation, necessary to their own purposes, the chief of which is the repeal of that provision of the Revised Statutes designed to prevent fraud at the polls and to compel fair elections. It is understood that the President would in any event interpose a veto to this legislation, but the Democrats by attaching it to the regular appropriation bills menace the executive department of the government with coercion. If the President should withold his assent to these bills and Congress should then adjourn, the legislative, executive, judicial and army branches of the government would after the first of July be without funds to pay salaries and other expenses.

This is the prospect which at present looks the people of this country in the face. Upon whom the responsibility for this state of things will rest in the minds of the American people is not difficult to determine. It is not only the unquestioned right, but the prescribed duty of the President, enforced by the Constitution of the United States, to veto any bill which he does not approve. It is a wise provision inserted in the Constitution to check fanatical and revolutionary legislation such as is now proposed. It is the Democratic Congress which is now attempting to stop the wheels of the government, and it is the President who is resisting the nefarious scheme. They initiated this revolutionary movement in order to usurp the power which the Constitution has placed in the hands of the President. Upon them will rest the feartul responsibility, and if they persist in it the next appeal to the people will consign them to a perdition as irrevocable as it will be infamous.

Only two states hold elections this spring—Rhode Island and Michigan. The first held it last Wednesday, for a full set of state officers and a legislature. The result is announced elsewhere. The election in Michigan occurs this week, and is for a Justice of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University.

The vote in Louisiana for delegates to the constitutional convention wa the smallest cast in the state for twelve years past and the New Orleans *Picayune* considers this fact as proof that the clamors for a convention came from politicians, and not from the people.

The tobacco growers have advantageously felt the reduction of the tax on that product.

NORTHERN vs. SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

In our last issue we complained of the treatment which southern Republicans had received at the hands of the government, as well as that of the Republican party of the north. Some of our friends are of the opinion that the matter should not be stirred up at this time, as the northern Republicans in Congress are making a manly fight for the Union cause. In that matter we take issue with some of our friends, and we wish to recite a few facts, that the public may decide whether we are right in the matter or not.

About 1870 the bill known as the force bill, was up before the House—the Republicans at that time had at least two-thirds of both Houses of Congress—if they had passed the bill the Republicans in every southern state would have been protected in their rights, and all of the states, with the exception of Missouri and Kentucky, would to-day have Republicans representing them in Congress, instead of being nearly solidly Democratic. But the bill failed; and why? Because Mr. Blaine, the then Speaker, left his Chair and took a stand on the floor of the House and fought Messrs. Butler and Conger, the Republican leaders of the bill. And through Mr. Blaine's position and great influence he defeated the force bill. Mr. Blaine, several times, during the session of Congress used language that was not very pleasant to the southern Republicans.

Mr. Blaine was at that time very justly considered the leader of the northern flunkeys; and he remained leader until 1874, when he came out and took a bold stand in defence of the Union party of the south. But it was then too late, he had done his work too well to retrieve the party. By his great ability and influence he had stabbed the Union Republican party of the south to the heart, and he saw it too late to save the patient. If he had done in 1870 and 1872, what he did in 1875 and 1876, he would to-day be the President of the United States.

Senators Morton, Conkling and Sherman stood, during the whole of those dark hours, by the south, and to them southern Union men will ever feel grateful. If the whole north had taken the advice of such men as Senators John Sherman and Oliver P. Morton thousands, yea, tens of thousands, of precious lives, the lives of good Union loving men would have been saved.—Hundreds of thousands of dollars in property would not have been destroyed. But to all of our appeals the northern Republicans would pay no heed. They believed the protestations of the southern Democratic leaders, and were flattered at the manner in which the so-called southern aristocrats t eated them. We have known the very best and most respectable Republicans to visit some Cabinet officer, or member of Congress, for the purpose of properly representing the true state of affairs in the south, and while they would be in the midst of their statement the card of some leading Democratic bulldozer would be sent in and the Republican would be immediately dismissed to give place to the Democrat. It has been so for years, that southern Republicans were at a very great discount in Washington. A Democrat could get an audience with a Cabinet officer or member of Congress much sooner, and have more respect shown him than a southern Republican. And after all this the northern Republicans will ask with surprise pictured on their faces, why the old Union men of the south do not vote the Republican ticket? The answer is, and should be very plain, they voted the Union Republican ticket until they were led to believe from the manner of their treatment from those who should have been their friends in the north that it was not considered respectable for them to do so any longer.

At this time the northern Republicans seem to be making a manly fight, but what is the cause of it? They have by their own acts allowed the southern bulldozers to get control of both Houses of Congress, and those very same fellows who were lambs a few month ago, so very weak and humble, have got the whip hand of the government, thrown off their disguise, assumed their true colors and become lions. And they are to-day paying off the northern Republicans for their confidence.

The southern bulldozers have got the northern Union men by the throat, and to save their own lives those northern men are making a manly fight. It is not for their love of the Union Republicans of the south. Therefore we believe this is the time above all others to call the attention of northern Republicans to this important matter.

We wish it understood that our complaints no not refer to such true and consistent friends as Senator Jno. Sherman, Zach Chandler and the late Oliver P. Morton and many others. These gentlemen have at all times, and under all circumstances stood square by the south, and the Republicans thereof.

DOWNS AND UPS.

Fourteen years ago, this month, the arms of the United States triumphed finally in the greatest war they had ever waged. For four years the nation had endeavored to extend its just authority over an area of territory and a population surpassing many of the monarchies of Europe. The fortunes of the Confederate states, which shone so brightly when they at first rose above the horizon, at length paled and fainted, until they seemed about to expire with the surrender of Generals Lee and Johnson. The late leaders of the Confederacy were fugitives in mean disguises in their own land, or exiles at the phantom imperial court of semi-civilized Mexico, or consuming their hearts while pacing the quays of Havana, or safe under bar and ward in prisons of the nation. Never did a colapse seem more complete; never did ruin seem more overwhelming.

The vicissitudes of human and political life have perhaps never been so exemplified in history, as in the return of these same men to power. They are not only supreme again in the territory of the late Confederacy, but dominate in the legislative branch of the national government—of the government which they endeavored for four years to "shoot to death". In the halls of Congress they lift up their voices, and in tones of defiance announce their fixed determination, that, unless their political methods be adopted as the law of the land, to stop the machinery of government, by withholding the necessary supplies to carry it on They apotheosize their fallen dead in the conflict and confidently declare their cause to have been the only one of patriotism and Republican government.

So the pendulum swings. If these men were wise in their generation, they would not so fearfully abuse their triumph. But as one of the most eminent of their opponents once said: the country may safely trust to their blunders to prevent their full return to power, Such arrogance will inevitably have the result of hurling them from their presumptuous height, and may if persisted in, involve them again in destruction. When in the meridian of his glory, the Roman worshiped in the temple of Nemesis.

The wars which Great Britian is carrying on in two quarters of the Globe against an undisciplined, ill-armed and far inferior race of semi-barbarians and savages—wars manifestly for conquest—are the objects of admiration to the English press and people, and to many toadies on this side of the Atlantic. "British prowess," "English valor," "Anglo-Saxon heroism," are the adjectives and epithets which are strown through articles concerning the unjust wars of invasion.

If those who so delight in unjust war, bravery and fortitude heroically endured merely for the lust of conquest, would compare Cortez and Pazarro with the superbly equipped commanders of the British armies, they would find the achievments of the latter to fade into insignificance beside the subvervion of the empires of the Aztics and Incas by a handful of Spaniards in the sixteenth century.

It is difficult to understand how an American can admire carnage in a war to seize independent or foreign territory.

The colored men in Wisconsin are to hold a convention in Milwaukee in May, to discuss plans for colonizing themselves in the far west.

Colored Migration—A Real Danger of the Depletion of Southern Labor.

The reports from the parishes continue to speak in large terms of the exodus of the negroes now in progress. It is said the enthusiastic welcome tendered the citizens of Natchitoches on their return after the trial in this city has caused a consternation in the minds of the colored people, and that, in spite of the rumored ill treatment received by emigrants in St. Louis, they are moving out of Moorehouse, Madison, Ouachita, and Natchitoches parishes in vast crowds. The negroes, also, are selling everything they have at the best rates they can get. These rates are of course very low. As for the condition of the emigrants in St. Louis, there is some hope of improvement; the colored churches in that city have organized a relief bureau, through which the needy negroes are to be supplied with food and lodging and with transportation to Kansas. It is also reported that a number of the New York *antebellum* anti-slavery societies are actively engaged in collecting and forwarding to St. Louis food, clothing, and other supplies, and that the same societies promise to sustain the colored people in Kansas until they have obtained a foothold. The prominent colored men state freely that the emigrants must endure some privations at the outset, but that there is no great cause for anxiety about the future of those who take part in the exodus. Even if they do not obtain land free of cost they can perhaps work for the white people in Kansas, and this is no harder to do than working for the white people in Louisiana. Some of the emigrants even contemplate going as far west as Leadville. They recognize that the work of mining is very difficult and demands great endurance; therefore they think their services will be in demand in the silver regions. In whatever way regarded, it must not be denied that a great change of base, on the part of the negro population in the cotton district of Louisiana, is going on—a change so decided and so sudden that there is danger of a failure in the next crop. The negroes have caught the emigration fever, and only those will stay behind who cannot possibly get away; even these will leave as soon as their friends and relatives in Kansas have saved enough to send for them. The change may turn out to be temporary, although this is doubtful. The negroes fear that should Grant be defeated in 1880, the white people will reduce them into slavery should they remain in this state.—[*N. O. Times, March 24.*

ELECTION NEWS.

REPUBLICAN GAINS.

RHODE ISLAND.

The whole Republican ticket was elected by a larger majority than last year, as follows: Governor, Charles C. Vanzandt, of Newport; Lieutenant Governor, Albert C. Howard, of Providence; Secretary of State, Joshua M. Aldermand, of Providence; Attorney General, Willard Sayles, of Providence; General Treasurer, Sam'l Clark, of Lincoln.

The General Assembly will show the usual Republican majority in both Houses.

MISSOURI.

Warrensburg, in this state, elected a Republican Mayor and three out of four Councilmen. Sedalia, Missouri, elected a Republican Mayor; Kirksville elected the entire Republican ticket; Carlensville, Illinois, elected the entire Republican ticket, except the City Clerk; and Parir, Texas, elected the People's candidate for Mayor (he is classed as a Republican) and four Democratic Aldermen; Texarkana, Arkansas, elected the People's candidate.

The Democrats have of course carried the state of Missouri and the city of St. Louis.

In Schenectady, New York, Graham, Republican, is elected Mayor.

In Chicago the Democratic vote for Mayor stood 22,356 and the aggregate vote against him 27,563. The Democrat was elected on account of the division of opposition vote.

Gen. James M. Leach, of this state, met with quite a serious accident in Washington City a few days ago, by which he broke his leg.

Noah and his Ark.

The Ark in which Noah and his family floated nearly a year was built of gopher wood, and was 525 feet long, 87½ feet beam, and 52½ feet from the upper deck to the bottom. It had three doors, one for each deck, and one window 21 inches square. The persons who entered the Ark were Noah and his wife, and Shem, Ham, and Japheth and their wives—eight in all. Of the "clean" (eatable) beasts and fowls he took in 7 pairs each. But of the unclean (not eatable) he took only one pair. It is not certain whether aquatic animals were admitted. Noah was 600 years old when he embarked. The water rose to 26½ feet deep. It was ten months before the tops of the highest mountains were seen, and about twelve months before Noah and his family disembarked. It is not easy to calculate accurately the number of animals which were on board.—*Exchanges.*

The Migration of the Blacks—A Convention to be Held to Aid the Freedmen to Gain New Homes.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The movement of the freedmen from the south is assuming greater proportions than was anticipated. Now a national convention of the friends of the freedmen is contemplated, and several prominent men are here to consult with others from the various states in regard to it. Some of the wealthiest citizens of the country are interested in the movement. They consider it as one not of party politics, but of religion and humanity, and considerable money is being raised to make the proposed convention a success. It is expected that the convention will be held in Philadelphia after the national colored convention has been held, and well-informed white and colored men from every state in the south will be present to represent the real condition of affairs in that section. A national aid committee will be formed for the purpose of helping such colored men as choose to emigrate from the south, and on this committee it is proposed to place none but leading and wealthy men from the different sections of the country. Prominent colored men from Mississippi; Louisiana, Alabama, and South Carolina, who are now here, favor the proposed convention, and will attend it. A large land-owner and active farmer of Kansas, now in Washington, says that in his section farmers would be glad to employ colored laborers and sell them land and give them ample opportunity to pay for it in work. A prominent Federal officer now residing in the south says that the blacks have actually resolved to go out into the western wilderness and take their chances of living there rather than remain in the south where they are deprived of all political rights and subjected to the most cruel persecutions.

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Shuttle Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use af more or even equal importance, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty of opperation, and delightful ease, that at once commends st above all others. The working parts are all steel; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitchs from an inch in length on course material down to the finnest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the noked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, gne, or fancyneedle-work with ease and far less labor than reqnired on on other machines It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand, and volunteer encomiums from the press, and the thosands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable honsenold necessity, extending iis podularity each day. TLis popular machine can be examined at the office of this paper. AGETS WANTED by this company. Address them for information. FAMILY SHUTTLE MACHINE CO.,755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 10 t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SUN FOR 1879.

The SUN will be printed every day during the year to to come. Its purpose and method will will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell truth though the heavens fall.

The SUN has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American Journal.

The SUN is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the honest Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this Republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and Constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the President's office, we are he still remains—it speaks out for the right. That is the SUN's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879, than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. The SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people. The SUN does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly of to day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the probability that the Democrats will control both Houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent Administration and the spread and strengthening everywhere of a healthy abhorence of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound, according to its well-known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth will be an important part of the SUN'S work for 1879.

We have the means of making the SUN, as a political, a literary and a general newspaper, more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the DAILY SUN, a four page sheet of twenty eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or $6,50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7,70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of The SUN is also furnished separately at $1,20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free. Address

I. W. ENGLAND,
Publishers of THE SUN, New York City.
mar. 23—tf,

SOL BEAR & BROS.,

18, 20 MARKET ST.,

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, AT the

LOWEST NET PRICES,

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND

CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots,

Shoes,

Hats,

Caps and

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Blankets,

&c., &c.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
dec 21 tf.

N. GREENWALD.

DEALER IN DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

CIGARS AND SNUFFS,

North Carolina and Virginia Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

PIPE SMOKERS ARTICLE, &c.

"Indian Girl Cigar Store.'

NO. 26 MARKET STREET,
dec 21 ly Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The United States
vs.
The Schooner Uriah Timmons.

To whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that in obedience to a monition to me addressed, under the seal of the District Court of the United States, for the Cape Fear District, in the Eastern District of North Carolina, dated the 20th day of February, 1879, requiring me to seize the American Schooner Uriah Timmons, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture and detain the same in my custody, until the further order of this Court.

The monition aforesaid is founded on a libel filed in said Court, by J. W. Albertson District Attorney for the United States, for violation of section 4283, rule 11, of the revised statutes of the United States; and the said Schooner, by consent of the said United States Attorney, having been released to the owners, or claimants, upon sufficient bond for the sum of $650, the same being for double the amount of the prescribed penalty and for $250 to cover costs.

Now, therefore, all persons claiming the same, or knowing, or having the authority to say why the property and things aforesaid, should not be condemned and sold in payment of the said penalty and costs, are, hereby notified to appear before said Court, to be held in and for the District aforesaid, at Wilmington North Carolina on the first Monday in May 1879, at 10, o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and make there allegations in that behalf, showing cause, if any to the contrary.

J. B. HILL,
U. S. Marshal.
Per J. N. VANSOELEN
Deputy Marshal.
feb. 23—1 m

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The United States
vs.
The Schooner Swift.

To whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that in obedience to a monition to me addressed, under the seal of the District Court of the United States, for the Cape Fear District, in the Eastern District of North Carolina, dated the 20th day of February, 1879, requiring me to seize the American Schooner Swift, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture and detain the same in my custody until the further order of this Court.

The monition aforesaid is founded on a libel filed in said Court, by J. W. Albertson District Attorney for the United States, for violation of section 4283, rule 11, of the revised statutes of the United States; and the said Schooner, by consent of the said United States Attorney, having been released to the owners, or claimants, upon sufficient bond for the sum of $650, the same being for double the amount of the prescribed penalty, and for $250 to cover costs.

Now, therefore, all persons claiming the same or knowing, or having the authority to say why the property and things aforesaid, should not be condemned and sold in payment of the said penalty and costs, are hereby notified to appear before said Court, to be held in and for the District aforesaid, at Wilmington North Carolina on the first Monday in May 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and make there allegations in that behalf, showing cause, if any to the contrary.

J. B. HILL,
U. S. Marshal.
Per J. N. VANSOELEN,
Deputy Marshal.
feb. 23—1 m.

JOHN WERNER, Formery of Richmond Va.
H. C. PREMPERT, Formerly of Goldsboro, N. C.

WERNER & PREMPERT,

Personally in attendance at

HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 11 North Front Street, South of Purcell House, and No. 7 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

None but the most experienced workmen employed in this establishment.

☞ Manufacturers of Tonics, Hair Oil, Cologne, Renovators, Dyes, Beautifiers, &c., &c. april 12—tf

CUTLERY.

JUST RECEIVED

THE BEST QUALITIES OF POCKET Knives, Razors, Table Knives, Scissors, Carvers, Steels, &c., and a general variety of the best HARDWARE. For sale at lowest prices, at
N. JACOBI'S
Hardware Depot,
dec 21 1y No. 10 South Front street.

ORGANS.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE

REED AND PIPE TOP

ORGANS JUST RECEIVED

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

NEW ENGLAND ORGANS,

BURDETT ORGANS, and

JUBILEE ORGANS,

For sale at

HEINSBERGER'S

Live Book and Music Store.
may 10—tf.

PARKER & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Guns,

Lanterns, Fairbank's Scales,

PUMPS, BRASS AND IRON ROSIN STRAINERS.

DIPPERS AND SKIMMERS.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

No. 19 FRONT STREET,

Jan 11 1y WILMINGTON, N. C.

H. D. GILBERT'S BAKERY,

WHERE YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND good fresh BREAD, CAKES of all kinds, and of best material. Also fresh homemade CANDY.
dec 21 1y H. D. GILBERT, Proprietor, 28 South Front Street.

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov 23, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday Nov 24th, 1878, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at	6 38 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	1.00 P. M.
Leave Weldon daily at	2:32 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at	9:53 P. M

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	9 20 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at	3.50 A. M.
Leave Weldon daily, at	2 13 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington Front St Depot at	8:16 A. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5,00 P. M. Daily, and Tuesday, Thuasday and Saturday at 5.00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8,30 P. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily *via* Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond.

Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
nov 10—tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov 23, 1878

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 24th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington	8.56 P. M.
Leave Florence	1.08 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia	4 15 A. M.
Leave Columbia	12.55 P. M.
Leave Florence	4. 47 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington	9 00 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	10 13 A. M.
Arrive at Florence	2 30 P. M.
Leave Florence	2 00 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington	6,18 P. M.

This Train will only stop at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Augusta and beyond should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.
nov 10—tf.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 16, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Monday, 16th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1.	Leave Wilmington at	6:30 A. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	2:00 P. M
	" Charlotte at	8:14 A. M
No. 2.	Leave Charlotte at	8:20 A. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	2:00 P. M
	" Wilmington at	10:00 P. M

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS.

No. 9.	Leave Charlotte	7:00 A. M.
	Arrive at Shelby	11:15 A. M.
No. 10.	Leave Shelby	12:45 P. M
	Arrive at Charlotte	5:00 P. M

The above Trains have Passenger accommodations, and are the only ones permitted to carry Passengers.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
sep 15

THE UNION'S NEW DANGER.

General Garfield's Speech in the House on Saturday.

Democratic Policy Portrayed--A Government that Cannot be Shot To Death--The Logic of Current Events Revolutionary Tendency of A Refusal to Pass Needed Laws.

We take great pleasure in publishing from the *National Republican* the following extract of the very able speech delivered by Gen. Garfield on Saturday the 29th of March. Every person should read it:

A GRAVE AND SOLEMN CRISIS.

The following is the substance of the speech delivered in the House on Saturday by General Garfield upon the manner in which the Democrats in Congress propose to force legislation by refusing the necessary appropriations to carry on the government. He commenced his speech by referring to the gravity and solemnity of the crisis that had now been brought upon the country, and declared that the House had to-day resolved to enter upon a revolution against the Constitution and the Government, and that the consequence of that resolve, if persisted in, meant nothing short of subversion of the Government. He sketched the points at issue between the two Houses at the close of the last Congress, and read from a report of one of the Senate conferees to the effect that the Democratic conferees on the part of the House were determined, unless the action of the House was concurred in, to refuse making appropriations to carry on the Government, and he also quoted from the speech of Senator Beck to the effect that the Democrats claimed the right which the House of Commons in England had established, after two centuries of conquest, to say that they would not grant the money of the people unless there was a redress of grievances.

These propositions, continued Mr. Garfield, in various forms more or less vehemently were repeated in the last House, and with that situation of affairs the session came near its close. The Republican majority in the Senate and the Republican minority in the House expressed the deepest possible solicitude to avoid the catastrophe here threatened. They expressed their strongest desire to avoid the danger to the country and to its business of an extra session of Congress, and they expressed their willingness to let go what they considered the least importance of the propositions—not as a matter of coercion at all, but as a matter of fair adjustment—and compromise, if they could be met in the spirit of adjustment on the other side.

Unfortunately, no spirit of adjustment appeared on the other side to meet their advances. And now the new Congress is assembled, and after ten days of deliberation the House of Representatives has resolved substantially to reaffirm the propositions of its predecessor, and on these propositions we are met to-day. This is no time to go into all this case. I am not prepared for it myself. But I shall confine myself mainly to the one phase of the issue presented in this bill.

Mr. Atkins asked Mr. Garfield whether he understood him to state that there had been no proposition to compromise made in the conference committee.

Mr. Garfield replied that he did not undertake to state what had been said in the conference committee, for he had not been a member of the conference. He had been only stating what had been stated on the floor of the House and of the Senate.

Mr. Atkins—Then I state that a proposition was made in the conference committee the same as the proposition now before the House, and which is proposed to be attached to this bill.

Mr. Garfield—I take it for granted that what my friend says is strictly true. I know nothing to the contrary. The question may be asked why we make any special resistance to propositions which a great many gentlemen have declared are to be considered of no importance. So far as this side is concerned I desire to say this. We recognize you gentlemen of the other side as skillful parliamentarians and skillful strategists. You have chosen wisely and adriotly your line of assault. You have put forward, perhaps, the least objectionable of your measures, but we meet that as one part of your programme. We reply to it as an order of battle. And we are as much compelled by the logic of the situation to meet you on the skirmish line as we would be if you were attacking the intrenchments themselves. And therefore on the threshold we desire to plant our case on the general grounds on which we choose to defend it.

Mr. Garfield then went on to refer to what he had stated on the last day of the last Congress as to the division of the Government into three parts—the nation, the state, and the people—and he said that, looking at the Government as a foreigner might look upon it, it might be said to be the feeblest government on the earth, while looking at it as American citizens did, it was the mightiest government. A foreigner could point out a half a dozen ways in which the Government could be killed, and that not by violence. Of course, all governments might be overturned by the sword. But there were some ways by which this Government might be utterly annihilated without the firing of a gun. The people might say that they would not elect Representatives.

That, of course was a violent supposition; but there was no possible remedy for such a condition of things, and without a House of Representatives there could be no support of a government, and consequently there could be no government. So the states might say through their legislatures that they would not elect Senators. The very abstention from electing Senators would absolutely destroy the Government, and there would be no process of compulsion. Or, supposing that the two Houses were assembled in their usual order, and that a bare majority of one in either House should firmly bind itself together and say that it would vote to adjourn at the moment of meeting each day, and would do that for two years in succession. In that case what would happen, and what would be the measure of redress? The Government would die. There could not be found in the whole range of judicial or executive authority any remedy whatever. The power of a member of the House to vote was free, and that he might vote on every proposition of that kind. It was not so with the Executive. The Executive had no power to destroy the Government. Let the Executive travel but one inch beyond the line of law and there was the power of impeachment. But if the electors among the people who elected Representatives, or if the electors in the state legislatures who created Senators, or if Senators and Representatives themselves abstain from the performance of their duty, there was no remedy.

As a first view it might seem remarkable, he said, that a body of wise men like those who framed the Constitution should have left the whole side of the fabric of government open to those deadly assaults, but on another view of the case they were wise. What was their reliance? It was on the sovereignty of the nation, on the crowned and annointed sovereign to whom all American citizens owed their allegiance. That sovereign was the body of the people of the United States, inspired by their love of country and their sense of obligation to public duty. As the originators of the forces that were sent to Congress to do their work, they had no need of any coercive authority to be laid on them to compel them to do their manifest duty. Public opinion, the level of that mighty ocean from which all heights and all depths were measured, was deemed a sufficient measure to guard that side of the Constitution and those approaches to the life of the nation absolutely from all danger, all harm. Up to this hour, he said, our sovereign has never failed us. There has never been such abstention from the exercise of those primary functions of sovereignty as either to cripple or endanger the Government. And now, for the first time in our history (and I will say for the first time in at least two centuries in the history of English-speaking people), has it been proposed, or at least insisted upon, that these voluntary powers shall be used for the destruction of the Government.

I want it understood that the proposition which I have read, and which is the programme announced to the American people to-day, is this: That if we cannot have our way in a certain manner, we will destroy the Government of this country by throwing the voluntary power, not of the people but of ourselves, against the Government to destroy it.

What is our theory of law? It is free consent. That is the granite foundation of our whole structure. Nothing in this Republic can be a law that has not the free consent of the House, the free consent of the Senate, and the free consent of the Executive; or if the Executive refuse his free consent, then it must have the free consent of two-thirds of each body. Will anybody deny that? Will anybody challenge a line of that statement—that free consent is the foundation rock of all our institutions?

And yet the programme announced two weeks ago was that if the Senate refused to consent to the demand of the House the Government should stop. The proposition was then, and is now, that, although there is not a Senate to veto us, there is still a third independent factor in the legislative power of the Government, which is to be coerced at the peril of the destruction of the Government. It makes no difference what your issue is. If it were the simplest and most inoffensive proposition in the world, yet if you demand as a matter of coercion that it shall be put in, every fair-minded representative in America would be found to resist you as much as though his own life depended on his resistance. I am not arguing at present as to the merits of your three amendments at all. I am speaking of your methods, and I say that they are against the Constitution of our country. I say that they are revoluntionary to the core, and that they tend to the destruction of the first element of American liberty, which is free consent of all the powers that unite to make the law. I ask anybody to take up my challenge and to show me where, hitherto, this consent has been coerced as a condition precedent to the support of the Government.

It is a little surprising to me that our friends on the other side should have gone into this great contest on so slender a topic as the one embraced in this particular bill. Victor Hugo said, in his description of the great battle of Waterloo, that two armies were like two mighty giants, and that sometimes a chip under the heel of one might determine the victory. It may be, gentlemen, that this is merely a chip under your heel, or it may be that you treat it as a chip on our shoulders; but, whether it is under your heel or on our shoulders, it represents a matter of revolution, and we fight for the chip as if it were an ingot of the richest ore. [Loud applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

But let us see what the chip is. Do gentlemen know what they ask when they ask us to repeal this law? Who made this law which you now demand to have repealed in this bill? It was introduced into the Senate of the United States by a prominent Democrat from the state of Kentucky (Mr. Powell). It was insisted upon in an able and elaborate speech by him. It was reported against by a Republican committee in that body. It went through days and weeks of debate in the Senate, and when it finally came to be acted upon in that body, this is about the way the vote ran: Every Democrat in the Senate voted for it, and every Senator who voted against it was a Republican. No Democrat voted against it, but every Democratic Senator voted for it. Who were they? Hendricks, of Indiana; Davis, of Kentucky; Johnson, of Maryland; McDougal, of California; Powell, of Kentucky; Richardson, of Illinois, and Saulsbury, of Delaware. There were fewer Republican Senators who voted for it than there were who voted against it. Thirteen Republican Senators voted against it and only ten for it. The bill then came over to the House and was put upon passage here. And how did the vote stand in this body? Every Democrat in the House of Representatives voted for it—sixty of them. The total number of persons who voted for it in the House was about 113, and of that number a majority were Democrats. The distinguished Speaker of the House, Samuel J. Randall, voted for it; the distinguished chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Fernando Wood, voted for it; a distinguished member from Ohio, now a Senator from that state, Mr. Pendleton voted for it; every man of leading name or fame in the Democratic party who was then in the Congress of the United States voted for the bill, and not one against it. In this House there were but few Republicans who voted against it. I was one of the few. Thaddeus Stevens voted against it.

What was the object of the bill at that time? It was this. It was alleged by Democrats that in those days of war there was interference with elections in the border states. There was no charge of any interference in the states where war did not exist. But lest there might be some infraction of the freedom of election a large number of Republicans in Congress, who were unwilling to give any appearance whatever of interfering with the freedom of elections, voted against this law as an expression of their purpose, that the army should not be improperly used in and about any elections.

Mr. Carlisle—I want to ask if the Democrats in the Senate and the House did not vote for that proposition because it came in the form of a substitute for another proposition still more objectionable to them.

Mr. Garfield—the gentleman is quite mistaken. The original bill was introduced by Senator Powell, of Kentucky. It was amended by several persons in its course through the Senate, but the vote I have given is the final vote. A Republican Senator moved to reconsider it, hoping to kill the proposition, and for four or five days it was delayed. It was again passed, every Democrat voting for it. In the House there was no debate, and therefore no expression of the reasons why anybody voted for it.

Mr. Stephens—I wish to ask the gentleman if the country is likely to be revolutionized and the government destroyed by repealing a law that the gentleman voted against. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Garfield—Oh, I think not, sir. That is not the element of revolution that I have been discussing. The proposition now is that fourteen years have passed since the war and not one petition from the American citizen has come to us asking that the law be repealed, not one memorial has found its way to our desks complaining of the law, and now the Democratic House of Representatives hold that if they are not permitted to force on another House and the Executive, against their will and against their consent, the repeal of a law that the Democrats made, it shall be a sufficient ground for starving this government. That is the proposition we are here debating.

Mr. Fernando Wood—Before the gentleman leaves that part of this discussion I desire to ask him whether he wishes to make the impression on this House that the bill introduced by Senator Powell, of Kentucky, which resulted finally in the law of 1866, was the bill that passed the Senate and the House, which he stated that the present Speaker of the House and myself voted in favor of?

Mr. Garfield—I have not intimated that there were no amendments; there were amendments.

Mr. Wood—I want to correct the impression. I deny that, so far as I am personally concerned, I ever voted for the bill, except as a substitute for a more pernicious and objectionable measure. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Garfield—All I say is a matter of record. What I say is that the gentleman voted for that law, and every Democrat in the Senate and in the House who voted at all voted for it.

Mr. Wood—I want to ask the gentleman whether in 1865, at the time of the passage of this law, the war had really yet subsided; whether there was not a portion of this country in a condition where it was impossible to exercise an elective franchise unless there was some kind of military interference, and whether, at the expiration of fourteen years after the war was subsided, that gentleman is yet prepared to continue a war measure in a time of profound peace in the country?

Mr. Garfield—I have no doubt that the patriotic gentleman from New York took all those things into consideration when he voted for that bill, and I may have been unpatriotic in voting against it, but he and I must stand on our record as made up. Let it be understood that I have not at all entered into the discussion of the merits of the case. I am discussing a method of revolution against the Constitution of the United States. I desire to ask the forbearance of gentlemen on the other side for remarks that I dislike to make, for they will bear witness that I have in many ways shown my desire that the wounds of the war shall be healed, and that the grass that God grants over the graves of our dead may signalize the return of the spring of friendship and peace between all parts of this country. But I am compelled by the necessity of the situation to refer for a moment to a chapter of history. The last act of the Democratic domination in this House eighteen years ago was stirring and dramatic, but it was heroic and high-souled. Then the Democratic party said, "If you elect your man as President of the United States we will shoot your Union to death;" and the people of this country, not willing to be coerced, but believing they had a right to vote for Abraham Lincoln if they chose, did elect him lawfully as President, and then your leaders in control of the majority and the other wing of this Capitol did the heroic thing of withdrawing from their seats, and your Representatives withdrew from their seats here and flung down to us the gage of mortal battle. We called it rebellion, but we admitted that it was honorable, that it was courageous, and that it was noble to give us the fell gage of battle and fight it out in the open field. That conflict and what followed we all know too well, and to-day, after eighteen years, the book of your dominations is opened where you turned down your leaves in 1860, and you are signalizing your return to power by reading the second chapter (not this time a heroic one), that declares that if we do not let you dash a statute out of the book, you will not shoot the Union to death, as in the first chapter, but starve it to death by refusing the necessary appropriations. [Applause on the Republican side.]. You gentlemen have it in your power to kill this government. You have it in your power, by withholding these two bills, to smite the nerve centres of the Constitution to the stillness of death, and you have declared your purpose to do it if you cannot break down the element of free consent that up to this time have always ruled in the government.

Mr. Davis (of N. C.)—Do I understand the gentleman to state that the refusal to admit the army at the polls will be the death of this government? That is the logic of his remarks, if it means anything. We say it will be the preservation of the government to keep the army from destroying liberty at the polls.

Mr. Garfield—I have too much respect for the intelligence of the gentleman from North Carolina to believe that he thinks that that was my argument. He does not say that he thinks so. On the contrary, I am sure that every clear-minded man knows that that was not my argument. My argument was this. That unless some independent branch of the legislative power, against its will, is forced to sign or vote what it does not consent to, you will use the power in your hands to starve the government to death.

Mr. Davis—How does the gentleman assume that we are forcing some branch of the government to do what it does not wish to do? How do we know that, or how does the gentleman know it?

Mr. Garfield—My reply to the gentleman is that I read at the outset of my remarks the declaration of his party, asserting that fais is its programme, and I am speaking to that programme. In 1856, in Cincinnati, in the national Democratic convention, and still later, in 1860, the national Democracy in the United States affirmed the right of the veto as one of the sacred rights of our government, and declared that any law which could not be passed over a veto by a two-thirds vote had no right to become a law, and that the only redress was an appeal from the veto to the people at the next election.

That has been the Democratic doctrine on that subject from the remotest day—certainly from General Jackson's time until now. What would you have said in 1861 if the Democratic majority in the Senate, instead of taking the course which it did, had simply said, "We will put an amendment on an appropriation bill declaring the right of any state to secede from the Union at pleasure, and forbidding any officer of the army or navy of the United States from interfering with any state in its purpose to secede." Suppose that that Democratic majority had said then, "Put that on these appropriation bills or we will refuse supplies to the government."

And now, lawfully, in our right and in our places here, we pick up the gage of battle which you have thrown down, and will appeal to our common sovereign to see whether you shall break down the principle of free consent in legislation at the price of starving the government to death.

We are ready to pass these bills for the support of the government at any hour when you will offer them in the ordinary way, and if you offer these other measures as separate measures we will meet you in the spirit of fair and fraternal debate. But you shall not compel us; you shall not coerce us, even to save this government, until the question has gone to the sovereign to determine whether it will consent to break down any of its voluntary powers. And on that ground, gentlemen, we plant ourselves. [Loud applause on the Republican side and in the galleries.]

Perhaps they could have killed the government then by starvation. But in the madness of that hour the leaders of the secession movement did not dream that it would be honorable to put their fight on that ground, but they walked out on their plan of battle and fought it out. But now, in a way which the wildest of secessionists never dreamed of taking, it is proposed to make this new assault on the vitals of the nation. Gentlemen (addressing the Democratic side of the House), we have tried to count the cost. We did try to count it in 1861 before we picked up the gage of battle, and although no man could then forecast the awful loss in blood and treasure, yet having started in, we said there to victory. We simply made the appeal to our sovereign, to that great omnipotent public opinion in America, to determine whether the Union should be shot to death.

We remind you, in conclusion, that this great zeal of yours in regard to keeping the officers of the government out of the states has not been always yours. I remember that only six years before the war your law authorized marshals of the United States to go through all our households and hunt for fugitive slaves. It did not only that, but it empowered marshals to call for a *posse comitatus* and to call upon all the bystanders to join in the chase; and your Democratic Attorney-General declared in an opinion in 1854 that a "marshal of the United States might call to his aid the whole posse, including soldiers and sailors and marines of the United States, to join in the chase and hunt down the fugitive."

Now, fellow-members of the House, if, for the purpose of making slavery eternal, you could send your marshals and could summon posses and use the armed forces of the United States, by what face or grace can you tell us that, in order to procure freedom in elections and peace at the polls, you cannot use the same marshal with his armed posse?

But I refrain from discussing the merits of the proposition. I have tried in this hurried and unsatisfactory way to give my ground of opposition to this legislation.

As Mr. Garfield resumed his seat he was again loudly applauded on the Republican side and in the galleries.

The Army and Navy Journal, New York, is prompt to recognize the importance of its constituency of the bill to reorganize the Army, just reported by the Joint Committee. The bill is a document of 724 sections or 294 octavo pages, and to make room for it, the Journal issues a double number, thirty two pages in all. Whether the bill pass or not, it is of great interest to army men and their friends as a codification of existing army laws, in their effect on the service. With the bill the Journal gives a letter from General Sherman, giving his opinion of the proposed reorganization, also a review of the bill with comments on the different sections, and a list of the officers it will throw out of the service on account of age, etc., etc. 1m.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

In the Superior Court, before Stacy Van Amringe, Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, and Judge of Probate:

E. G. McDaniel, administrator of Duff G. McDaniel, deceased, suing in behalf of himself, and in behalf of F. D. Koonce, Administrator of Ann Koonce, deceased, and in behalf of all others, creditors of the late Daniel L. Russell, deceased, who will join in this proceeding and contribute to the expenses thereof,

Against

Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy and Thomas B. Russell, executors of Daniel L. Russell, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL CREDITORS OF THR LATE DANIEL L. RUSSELL, deceased, noe hereby notified that the above entitled action will be heard before Stacy VanAmringe, Clerk of the Superior Court, and Judge of Probate of New Hanover County on the 20th day of March, 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m. and they are notified to appear before me on or before that day and file evidence of their claims, and make themselves parties thereto, or they will be excluded from all participation in the funds and benefits derived pursuant thereto.

STACY VanAMRIGE.
Clerk of the Superior Court and Judge of Probate New Hanover County.
Feb. 95w.

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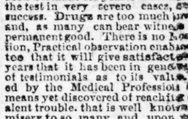

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1879.

If you want the truth, subscribe to the POST.

If you desire refreshing sleep, take a bath before retiring.

Lightship Crew was paid off last week by the Collector.

The Market bell is now being rung at 7 o'clock for breakfast.

S. G. Hall, the popular job printer, is the best laugher in the city.

Mayor Fishblate swore the new police force in on Tuesday last.

Spirits turpentine has jumped to 30½ cents per gallon the past week.

INTEREST.—Money can now be got on six per cent. interest, per annum.

Never borrow money to buy property unless you desire to die poor.

Hon. R. P. Buxton is now holding courts in the Fifth Judicial District.

Don't fail to read Gen. Garfield's speech, published in another column.

One dollar will secure the POST, delivered at your post-office, for a whole year.

The Criminal Court convenes in this city to-morrow, Hon. O. P. Mears presiding.

The Good Templars reorganized on Thursday evening last. We haven't joined *yet*.

Superior Court, Judge McKoy presiding, adjourned at Smithville on Friday last.

The annual meeting of the Produce Exchange takes place on Tuesday, the 8th instant.

Capt. Norton Inspector, of the Light House District, was up to the city a few days ago.

Rev. E. A. Yeates left yesterday for Point Caswell. He will preach to-day at that place.

The tobacco factory we spoke of in our last, will be constructed on 7th and Chesnut streets.

Wilmington Presbytery met at the Second Presbyterian Church on Fourth street, on Thursday last.

The turnpike to the sound is in pretty good order, and owners of fast horses are now enjoying it.

Prof. Catlet delivered a lecture on Friday night last, on astronmy, to a very appreciative audience.

No services at Seaman's Bethel to-day, as Rev. Mr. James W. Craig, the pastor, has gone to Smithville.

COOL.—For the past four days the weather has been very cool, thermometer down to 30 part of the time.

Judge Russell left for Washington on yesterday, he has been attending Smithville court during the past week.

Mayor Fishblate continues to have lively times at his court; Mary Eliza Lively is before him about twice a week.

We advise Zach Chandler, Senator from Michigan to send some of his soothing syrup to the editors of the *Star*.

The Republican officers of Brunswick county have turned the county offices over to the Democrats, who were not elected.

The Germans of the city will have a Grand Dress Ball this week, complimentary to Mrs. A. Shrier, who leaves soon for Europe.

Mr. Duncan Murchison Williams, of this city, left here on Tuesday last for Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to attend Eastman Business College.

Col. Geo. L. Mabson, attorney at-law, is hard at work at his profession. Those who desire legal advice cannot do better than secure his service.

Railroads are well represented on the police force of the city; only six ex-conductors on the present force. There is emminent danger of a smash up.

Hon. Samuel Watts has opened a law office at Smithville, and is now ready to serve his friends in the courts. He is a good lawyer and will serve a client faithfully.

Edward Matthews, Esq., owner of $2,000,000 interest in the Carolina Central Railway, arrived here from New York on Wednesday last. Stopped at the Purcell House.

The citizens generally speak very highly of the speech made by ex-judge Watts, at Smithville, on Thursday last, in defence of John Davis, who was charged with murder.

Rev. B. R. Hall, of the Fifth Street M. E. Church, has written to the female revivalist, inviting her to come to Wilmington, and from her answer, Mr. Hall hopes that she will accept.

The steamer Adrian has received a new hose reel which will carry 800 feet of hose, the weight of the reel is only eighty pounds, and when loaded with 800 feet of hose, only weights 1,500 pounds.

The editor had the pleasure of visiting the works at New Inlet on Friday and it seems to be progressing very finely. From what we could see, the Inlet will be entirely closed during the present summer.

Mr. E. T. Bangs, who had the contract for several years of filling up New Inlet, at the mouth of the Cape Fear river, has the contract to improve the Charleston bar, and is giving the work his own personal supervision.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—PROCEEDINGS—ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS, &c.—The Board of Aldermen met at the City Hall, on Monday evening last, pursuant to the call of the Mayor, at 8 o'clock. Present—His Honor, Mayor S. H. Fishblate, and Aldermen Myers, Flanner, Vollers, VonGlahn, Bowden, Lowrey, King, Foster and Hill.

The Clerk read the act of the legislature continuing the present Mayor and Board of Aldermen in office for the period of two years.

Bid of James D. Dry, for removing night soil, was presented and accepted.

The contract for lighting, repairing, cleaning and furnishing oil for the city street lamps was awarded to F. M. King & Co., Alderman Foster desiring to be recorded as voting in the negative.

The question of appropriations for the ensuing year was then considered, and the total amount was fixed at $50,000.

The Board then re-enacted the General Tax Ordinance of last year, except the tax on Express Companies, which was reduced from $50 to $40 per month.

The election for city officials was then entered into, with the following result, viz:

Clerk and Treasurer—Henry Savage.

Assistant Clerk and Treasurer—John J. Fowler.

Chief of Police—H. C. Brock.

Clerk of Police Department—John Cowan.

City Attorney—F. H. Darby.

Superintendent of Health—J. C. Walker.

Clerk of Market—L. M. Williams.

Superintendent Street Force—Ed. McGarigle.

Captain of Police—W. H. Goodman.

Sergeants—J. J. King,

" —J. H. Savage,

" —G. W. W. Davis.

Detective—Feist Mayer.

Privates Police Department—D. S. Bender, W. H. Biddie, M. F. Costin, W. F. Furpless, Reuben Grant, Robert Green, T. E. Meyer, R. H. Moore, J. M. Nelson, H. Tietgen, M. E. Walker, B. Watkins, W. T. Williams, H. Woebse, W. H. Griffith. John White, John O'Brien, Sylvester Petteway, Samuel Howland, J. F. Everett, Benj. Bryant, R. M. Capps, G. W. Green, E. S. Griffith, J. D. Gardner.

Health Officers—E. Sharpf, George Harrison, W. L. Jacobs, Frank C. Sinadvary, F. M. James.

Janitors—W. W. Mintz, J. D. Poisson.

Messenger—W. B. Costin.

The following Standing Committees were then appointed:

Finance and Expenditures—The Mayor, Aldermen VonGlahn and Foster.

Police Department—The Mayor, Aldermen Vollers and Bowden.

Streets and Wharves—The Mayor, Aldermen Bowden and Vollers.

Public Buildings—Aldermen VonGlahn, Myers and Hill.

Fire Department—Alderman Flanner, Bowden and VonGlahn.

Light Department—Aldermen Flanner, Vollers and King.

Markets and Fees—Aldermen Myers, VonGlahn and Hill.

Ordinance—Alderman Flanner, Myers and Lowrey.

Board of Supervisors—Chief of Police and Alderman Foster.

Sanitary Department—The Mayor and Aldermen Flanner and King.

A communication from W. L. Smith, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, was received, and referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

Communication from L. M. Williams, Clerk of the Market, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Communication from F. M. James, Health Officer, was referred to the Committee on Sanitary Department.

William H. Banks was granted the use of the City Hall for the purpose of holding a festival, on the evening of the 9th itstant, he to pay for the gas.

No further business appearing, the Board then adjourned.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT!

A MUSICAL BOX, TO BE GIVEN AWAY TO EVERY READER of this PAPER.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MUSICAL CO., 20 ANN STREET NEW YORM CITY,

In order to encourage the public taste for musical art, have made arrangements whereby every reader of this paper will be presented with a HANDSOME BOHEMIAN MUSICAL BOX, capable of playing eight or more airs. The tunes are various and well-selected, and the Box itself is an article strongly made and beautifully polished.

As this is a genuine presentation, it will only last for two weeks, and the distribution will be finaly and positively closed on March 31.

No Box will be sent without this bond, cut from the paper, and applicants will please state at the same time whether married or single.

The A. A. M. Co., only possess a limited number of Boxes, so it is calculated that some will have to be refused,

To insure safe package, free carriage, and to pay expenses of advertising, etc., a sum of One Dollar must be forwarded with the bond by P. O. O., or otherwise.

☞ Post Office Order to be made payable to the Secretary, Mr. F. Calder.

All Orders must positively be received before March 31.—mar

ZELL'S

Condensed Cyclopedia.

Rarest opportunity for making money is now offered to general agents and canvassers in the South on this exceedingly useful and low priced book. 1000 pp., double column. 700 engravings, 10 double-page colored maps. Only $5 a copy. For terms and territory, address T. ELLWOOD ZELL, DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia.—4t—N. W. A.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for ten cents. Three doses will relieve you.

NEW ADVERTISEENMTS.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

dec 8—1y.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

March 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steadyat 26½ cents per gallon for country packages, with sales of 125 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market opened dull at $1 12½ for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at $1 12½, closing quiet and steady at $1 10 for Strained and $1 12½ for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market was quiet at $1 15 per bbl, the receipts of the day being disposed of at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 15 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened firm at with sales reported of 25 bales on a basis of 9⅞ cent per lb. for Middling, closing fiam. The following are the official quotations:

	— cts ℔ lb
Ordinary,	
Good Ordinary,	8⅞ " "
S. Good Ordinary,	9⅛ " "
Low Middling	9⅜ " "
Middling	9¾ " "
Good Middling	— " "

RECEITPS.

Cotton	96 bales
Spirits turpentine	127 casks
Rosin	2,893 bbls
Tar,	555 bbls
Crude turpentine	314 bbls

March 31.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was quoted steady at 26½ cents for country packages, with sales reported of 300 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 10 for Strained and $1 12½ for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—The market opened quiet the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 15 per bbl. Later we hear of sales at $1 10, which is the closing price

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 15 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip.

COTTON—The market for this article opened firm, with nothing doing, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. The following are the official quotations:

	— cts ℔ lb
Ordinary,	
Good Ordinary,	9¼ " "
Strict Good Ordinary,	9⅜ " "
Low Middling,	9⅝ " "
Middling,	9⅞ " "
Good Middling,	— " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	18 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	122 casks
Rosin,	538 bbls
Tar,	1,210 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	102 bbls

April 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm, at 26½ cents per gallon, for country packages, with sales reported of 200 casks at that figure.

ROSIN—The market was quiet at $1 10 for Strained and $1 12½ for Good Stained. No sales reported.

TAR—Market for this article was quiet, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 10 per bbl, closing with $1 00 per bbl., the best offered.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, being a decline of 15 cents on last reports.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened firm, with sales of 128 bales on a basis of 10⅛ cents for Middling.—closing firm. The following are the official quotations:

	— cts ℔ lb
Ordinary,	
Good Ordinary,	9¼ " "
Strict Good Ordinary,	9⅜ " "
Low Middling,	9⅝ " "
Middling,	10 " "
Good Middling.	— " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	197 bales
Spirits Turpentine	171 casks
Rosin,	812 bbls
Tar,	1,423 bbls
Crude Turpentine	434 bbls

April 2

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales reported of 130 casks at 26½ cts., 75 do at 27c, 50 do at 27½c, and 50 do at 28 cents per gallon for country packages, closing firm at the latter figure.

ROSIN.—The market quiet, inactive and nominal at $1 05 for Strained and $1 10 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged at $1 00 per bbl, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was firm, with sales reported of 60 bales on a basis of 10¼ cents per lb for Middling, being an advance of ⅛ct on last report. The following are the official quotations:

	—cts ℔ lb
Ordinary,	
Good Ordinary,	9⅞ " "
Strict Good Ordinary,	9¾ " "
Low Middling,	10 " "
Middling	10⅛ " "
Good Middling,	— " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	112 bales.
Spirits turpentine,	205 casks.
Rosin,	1,621 bbls.
Tar,	1,315 "
Crude turpentine,	235 "

April 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm and excited at 29½ cents at which price 100 casks changed hands followed later by sales of 100 casks at 30 cents and 50 casks at 30¾ cents per gallon for country packages, closing quiet.

ROSIN.—The market continues dull $1 05 for Strained, $1 10 for Good Strained, without reported sales for either grade.

TAR.—Market was steady at 90 cts per bbl., of 280 lbs, the receipts of the day being disposed of at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market opened firm with sales reported of 12 bales on a basis of 10½ cts per lb for Middling. The following are the official quotations:

	— cts ℔ lb
Ordinary,	
Good Ordinary	9⅝ " "
Strict Good Ordinary,	10 " "
Low Middling,	10⅛ " "
Middling,	10½ " "
Good Middling,	— " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	144 bales
Spirits Turpentine	65 casks
Rosin,	922 bbls
Tar,	1248 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	483 bbls

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READ.

We stood at an open window
Leaning far over the sill,
And if something hadn't happened
We might have stood there still;
But we reached for a banging shutter
In a blinding northeast breeze,
So our friends will have to be invited
To join in the obsequies.

IF WE COULD ONLY HAVE KNOWN what a storm was brewing (in a teapot), and how far off that shutter was, we should never have ventured our head outside of that window; but it is too late for regrets now; we are nonplussed, completely squelched, have been sat upon, and our friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies on

SATURDAY NEXT,

and we stake our reputation on its being the grandest funeral they ever witnessed.

As he slips he slides, and every time he slides he slips up most woefully. We leave our "kind friends" to find out the meaning of the above, and while they are doing so we will ask the following questions:

Havn't we the ugliest and dirtiest store in the State?

Havn't we the poorest stock of goods in Wilmington?

Havn't we made prices much highe since we commenced?

Havn't we been very unaccommodating and impolite to you?

Havn't we charged you for all the goods delivered?

Havn't we made a great many mistakes and refused to correct them when our attention was called thereto?

All of our friends who answer "yes" to the above questions will please not buy from us any more. Respectfully and truly,

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.

In glancing over last Sunday's paper we regretted to notice the tacit acknowledgment from some of our brother grocers that we had taken away part of their trade, and making an appeal to the others not to leave them. We regret this exceedingly, especially as they were so kind and considerate about our coming to grief, but suppose, as we have determined to do the

LARGEST RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS

ever done in Wilmington, we will in the future have to keep from being so tender hearted, and CUT DOWN PRICES a little more.

THE BLOODY CHASM HAS BEEN BRIDGED OVER.

THE LITTLE JOKERS are not quite gone.

A fine line of TOILET SOAPS received to-day, very low down.

The OLD CAPE FEAR is flourishing and MARTELLE swimming.

We have been over and smoked that "Cigar of Peace," (a fine Havana it was), but still think it would be bad policy to stop furnishing the papers with our fine literary productions, as they have the tendency to keep prices very low, which we, of course, with all other good grocers, desire; only want enough left to pay for clerk's hire store rent and taxes.

NOT PURITANICAL.

Although opposed to the drinking of Liquors, P. L. BRIDGERS & CO., are not puritanical enough to refuse to sell them, as they think no FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE can afford to be without; but they promise the ladies that they would never find out there was any on the premises, as it must be taken elsewhere to be drunk.

BUMGARDNER,

STUART'S DEW and

DURHAM OLD RYE

received this week.

TRY OUR BUTTER AND LARD!

The purest, oldest, and best CORN WHISKEY in the State, to be bought only at

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO'S.

P. S.—We feel highly flattered at the notice taken of our advertisements, especially by a fellow grocer, who was not surprised at the absence of our usual Sunday morning ad, on account of one of our friends having gone to New York Saturday night.

dec 15 P. L. B. & CO,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

135 Acres of Land in Bladen County, one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, Prospect Hill landing,

25 Acres of open Land, produces Corn, Cotton, and is in splendid condition.

Dwelling and out Houses in good condition.

3,000

Cords of Pine wood can be cut on this tract of Land.

Parties wishing to purchase will please apply to A. McDONALD,

Prospect Hill, Bladen County N. C.

tf.

MONEY MARKT.

	BUYING,	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	106	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities	½@¾ disc	
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities	1@1¼ ℔ cdis	

	Par Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	29
First National Bank	100	106
Wilmington Building Stock	00	94
Mechanics' " "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co "	000	110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon		21
Do Funding 1866		15
Do " 1868		14
Do New		12
Do Special Tax		05
Do to N C Railroad		42
W & W R R Bonds 7 ℔c (Gold Int)		90
C C R R Bonds, 6 ℔ c		70
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 ℔c		70
" " 7 ℔c		85
" " old 6 ℔c		65
" " new 6 ℔c		65 (Gold Int)
" " 8 ℔c		80 (" ")
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years) 6 ℔c (Gold Int)		70
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)		66
N C R R " (" 100)		35
C C Railroad " (" 100)		01
W G L Co " (" 50)		70
W & S S R " (" 25)		15

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Stmr	Per ing	Sail-Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.			
Crude Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 35@ 0 40	0 00@	0 35
Tar ℔ bbl	0 35@ 0 40	0 50@	0 35
Spts Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 90@ 0 00	0 00@	75
Rosin ℔ bbl	0 40@ 0 00	0 00@	35
Cotton ℔ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@	1 25
Peanuts ℔ bag	0 30@ 0 00	0 00@	0 10
TO PHILADELPHIA			
Crude Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 35@ 0 00	0 00@	0 50
Tar ℔ bbl	0 35@ 0 50	0 00@	0 50
Spts Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 90@ 1 00	0 00@	0 80
Rosin ℔ bbl	0 35@ 0 50	0 00@	0 50
Cotton ℔ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@	2 00
Cotton Goods ℔ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@	0 75
Peanuts ℔ bushel	0 15@ 0 10	0 00@	0 10
Lumber ℔ M	7 00@ 0 00	7 00@	8 00
TO BALTIMORE			
Crude Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 30@ 0 45	0 00@	0 4
Tar ℔ bbl	0 35@ 0 45	0 00@	0 4
Spts Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 75@ 0 90	0 00@	0 7
Rosin ℔ bbl	0 30@ 0 45	0 00@	0 4
Cotton ℔ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@	2 0
Peanuts ℔ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@	0 0
Lumber ℔ M	5 50@ 10 00	6 50@	0
TO BOSTON			
Crude Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 65@ 0 00	0 00@	0 65
Rosin ℔ bbl	0 65@ 0 00	0 65@	0 70
Cotton ℔ bale	2 50@ 0 00	2 50@	0 09
Peanuts ℔ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@	0 10
Lumber ℔ M	(illegible)		

PRINT AND PROSPER.

THE NEW STATE,

PUBLISHED AT GREENSBORO,

Is one of the

LEADING REBUBLICAN PAPERS

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It enjoys a large circulation, and offers superior facilities to the advertiser. Its columns will contain original articles, choice selections, items for the farm and household, summary of the latest news, etc., in fact, everything to make it

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

Published every Thursday at Two Dollars ℔ Year. oct 12

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders at trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

ASH & ROBBINS,

360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

March 30—1 y.

D. M. DART.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand

Bath Tubs,

Water Closets,

Wash Stands,

Pumps of all descriptions,

Drain Pipes,

Gas Pipes,

Gas Fxtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

december 21 tf

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL

ENGINEERING

AT the Rensselaer Polytebhnic Institute Troy, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 12. The Annual Register for 1878 contains a list of the graduates for the past 52 years, with their positions, also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, &c. Address, WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.

jy 20 1m

D. L. RUSSELL

Attorney at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner Second and Dock Streets. mar28-tf

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co Augusta, Maine. apl 19-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"It is worth double its price"—Ottawa, (Canada), Advertiser.

☞ CHEAPEST AND BEST! ☜

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE

FULL SIZE PAPER PATTERNS!

☞ A Supplement will be given in every number for 1879, containing a full size pattern sheet for a lady's, or child's dress. Every subscriber will receive during the year, twelve of these patterns, so that these alone will be worth more than the subscription price. Great improvements will also be made in other respects. ☜

"Peterson's Magazine" contains, every year, 1000 pages, 14 steel plates, 12 colored Berlin patterns, 12 mammoth colored fashion plates, 24 pages of music, and about 900 wood cuts. Its principal embellishments are.

SUPERB STEEL ENGRAVINGS!

Its immense circulation enables its proprietor to spend more on embellishments, stories, &c., than any other. It gives more for the money than any in the world. Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOVELETTES,

Are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson." In 1879, in addition to the usual quantity of short stories, Five Original Copyright Novelettes will be given, by Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Jane G. Austin, and that unrivalled humorist, the author of "Josiah Allen's wife."

Mammoth Colored Fashion Plates.

Ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, twice the usual size, and are unequalled for beauty. They will be superbly colored colored. Also, Household and other receipts; in short everything interesting to ladies.

N. B.—As the publisher now pre-pays the postage to all mail subscribers, "Peterson" is cheaper than ever; in fact is the Cheapest in the World.

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